

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.



Forever float that standard star! Where breathes the lie but falls before us, With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner bearing on us?

FRUIT IN MINNESOTA.

It has become a fixed fact, that fruit will grow in Minnesota, fine bunches in St. Paul, and apples north of 45° north latitude. The past season has demonstrated, that how to grow them well, surely and profitably, is what we wish to know. The importance of the subject can hardly be overstated.

We want the whole experience of all the fruit-growers of the State—want it in condensed and convenient form so that every man that is interested in fruit growing may have the benefit not less of the failures than of the successes which have attended the experiment of others thus far. We want an organization which shall condense, systematize and publish the results of the past and make such arrangements as will in the future enable each fruit grower to contribute his experience to the general stock each year, and in return learn all that has been done by others. We want a State Horticultural or Fruit Growers' Society. Such are in successful operation in nearly all the other Western States. Why not here, where we most need it?

Will not every one in the State, who is interested in fruit culture, attend the State Agricultural Society meeting which is to be held at St. Paul in February and assist in organizing a State Horticultural Society? Let those who cannot attend, communicate the result of their experiments and observations, for the same purpose, to L. M. Ford & Co., St. Paul.

Once under way and we shall find we cannot do without our State Society. Will you start it? Who speaks?

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 1862.

OLD KNICK'S DYING KICK.

The *Knickrucker* magazine of ten and twenty years ago has existed in name only for the past few years. Its editor, Lewis Gaylord Clark, has concluded his bright intellect with the fumes of the bowl. He had ceased to enjoy any proprietary interest in the magazine, and finally has superseded as editor.

In a letter to G. D. Prentiss, he signified his withdrawal, and announced his intention to begin the publication in March of "Clark's Knickerbocker."

His day is past. The enterprize will be a failure. As for Old Knick it had better give up the ghost entirely and transmigrate into the *Continental*.

Clark says in his letter to Prentiss:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

You will remember that I had the pleasure to meet you in New York, not long ago. I mentioned then that I was going to withdraw from the *Knickrucker*, which will have been associated as sole editor for the last twelve years. The reasons were that the proprietor was speculating with the magazine; that for eight months it had not paid a cent to me, nor to any other tributary, and a single sum of its paper material consuming all its receipts; and that its literary matter was to be identified with the mass of trash in the *Independent* and both were to be thoroughly emancipated and Abolitioned.

The first number of my dear Prentiss, that the *Knickrucker* magazine of ten and twenty years ago has existed in name only for the past few years. Its editor, Lewis Gaylord Clark, has concluded his bright intellect with the fumes of the bowl. He had ceased to enjoy any proprietary interest in the magazine, and finally has superseded as editor.

With a few words more, I will say that I will not pay a cent to me, nor to any other tributary, and a single sum of its paper material consuming all its receipts; and that its literary matter was to be identified with the mass of trash in the *Independent* and both were to be thoroughly emancipated and Abolitioned.

I wish you would ask my editorial friends, why we see that the *Knickrucker*, your colleague, is still a "Knickrucker" editor, as the editor of the *Bunkum Flagstaff* would say. I will not forget the kindness at their hands.

With pleasant remembrances of thirty years, your old friend,

LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

THE STORY OF A CONTRABAND.

INTERESTING LECTURE ON AN ESCAPED SLAVE

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From the *New York Times*, 1862.

The inactivity of the weather prevented the attendance of a large audience at the Cooper Institute, last evening, on the occasion of the lecture of William Davis, the contraband. Those who did, however, were amply repaid.

Rev. Mr. Lockwood, of Fortress Monroe, proposed the lecture, and arranged with the authorities of the "contrabands" which had collected at that post. He described the efforts of the escaped slaves to acquire knowledge, their eagerness to legalize their parental relations by embracing the institution of marriage, which had been denied them to bondage, and the general improvement in their condition, as we make the progress of the Government in involving itself in the labor of these slaves, and remunerating them only with patrions and clothing and two dollars a month. It had been thought best that one of them should come North as a representative. He introduced the lecturer as William Davis—bearing no relation to J. C. Davis, except the relation of antagonism. (Applause.)

THE CONTRABAND'S STORY.

Mr. Davis then came forward and said he fell embarrassed in speaking. He had but little education, and that he stole. He was born in Norfolk, Va., and had three masters before he was six years of age. He worked at farming, and served as a kind of waiter for the *Devonshire* when the cattle from getting into the corn. The officers often gave him meat, but they never forgot him when he let the cows get in the corn. (Laughter.) When he got to be thirteen years of age he got tired of being whipped, and rebelled against the overseer. But that overseer was turned away, and the next overseer was worse. (Laughter.) Finally, the over-

seer struck one of the darkies, and the darky jumped for him and he jumped away from the master.

For himself, his master took a licking to him, but said he would not let any one strike his master. He was promoted to do work about the house, and finally made head over the rest of the hands. And then the hands found fault with him, and said he was worse than the overseer. (Applause.) Next year, however, he took more work than the boys, and did more work than them ever. It was said the slaves were lazy, that who would work for nothing? What a soldier could go into the field and say he was nothing? What did a slave care for his grave? That was not he who was sure of except the soul. (Applause.) But, let the overseer have something to live for, and he would have a fair trial. That was what he was there for, to ask them to please let the slaves go free.

Well, the hands went on under his direction, and did more work, and the master found the whip. The neighboring farmers found that they got more work out of an overseer than all discharged their overseers, and got larger crops from it. And there was less talk about the negroes stealing. (Applause.) But what was a man to do? If he could not buy or beat meat, wouldn't he have to steal it? (Laughter.)

Finally, he got his hands, and he was allowed to keep his time. His wife was sent to him, but he was cheated out of her. He entered suit for her, and he sued nine years, and after he got all his money, he found out that it was all foolishness for a poor man to go to law with a rich one. (Applause.) The master put him to work, and the overseer ratted him to his heart when they put his dear little children in their pockets. (Applause.) He had five children in the hands of the secessionists, and his business here was to try and get the ladies and gentlemen to think of these things. He came through what Mr. Davis called the "dark tunnel" knocked into slavery. (Applause.) The lawyers got his money— (Applause.) The slaves had their master's wife sold, and five out of his seven children were gone. He asked them to let the people go, but they not like Moses, say "Let the people go."

The speaker gave a most infinitesimal and unimportant description of his feelings on being shaved by a white barber, and said, "Oh, Lord, is this what freedom does? Still they fight. With their might; And like hot volleys, craters, Blaze the cannon of the traitors On the shore: And louder, louder, louder! Roll on rattle eighty-pounds' Thunder roar.

And the bombs are blazing redly, And the splinters flying deadly Over head;

But our guns are louder, louder;

And beginned with smoke and powder,

Lay our dead;

And the pride Bathed in blood;

Rolls up in fire; In anger, O'er the land, terrible clangor,

To the sky;

And the soldiers hold their breath,

As the hissing shower of death Hurts by.

Still the jolly jars are singing, While their friends are ringing To the shot;

And the traitor-foes are quailing,

For our shot and shell are hailing On the shot;

And the flood Of their blood

Pours out like jets of water,

From the fearful, ghastly slaughter:

It is done!

Now the stars and stripes are flying

O'er the groaning and the dying;

We have won!

(For the *St. Paul Press*.)

BOMBARDMENT OF THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

NEAR PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Air—"The Old Continental."

Now the jolly jars are singing

And the Fifer's notes are ringing Thro' the shrouds;

And the eager Volunteers Raise their thunder round of cheers

To the clouds;

And the dire Curse

From the Rebels' strong embrasure,

Breaks the cheering, churning measure

Of the tars;

And shorter, shorter, shorter,

Peals the loud, destructive mortar's

Throat of war.

Hark! the sharp and constant whistle

Of the deadly, blinding missile

That the air;

While our bursting shells are pealing,

And the Rebel hosts are reeling

In despair.

Still they fight.

With their might;

And like hot volleys, craters,

Blaze the cannon of the traitors

On the shore:

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H. L. GORDON.

BRICK POMEROY'S FIRST EXERCISE IN SKATING.

From the *La Crosse Democrat*.

Right beneath one of our windows, from morn till midnight, we see youngsters and oldsters skating their legs into all conceivable shapes, twisting up their ankles, and getting into all sorts of difficulty, and then getting out again, and then getting into another difficulty, and then getting out again, and so on. They are not only foolish, but they are getting into a great deal of trouble. (Applause.)

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VOLUME II.

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ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

THE BATTLE OF SOMERSET.

We are still without any official, or other report giving particulars of the late battle. No particulars whatever in regard to the Minnesota Second.

Col. McCook of the 9th Ohio, in command of the brigade, to which our Regiments belonged, was wounded.

The whole Federal loss was 39 killed and 150 wounded—hardly equal to the loss of our First Regiment alone at Bull Run.

Gen. Thomas is across the Cumberland in his pursuit, and it is thought he will capture the fugitive army.

The brave and loyal mountaineers of Tennessee, carving a way to the homes from which they were driven, "fought like tigers and suffered much," the dispatch says.

NEW LIFE IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The reforms, and new life and energy that, according to the dispatches, are being infused into the War Department by Secretary Stanton, indicate very clearly the necessity for the late change, and the good that is likely to result to the country. God speed Secretary Stanton in everything that shall hasten the success of our arms.

HOW IT WORKS.

A correspondent at Owatonna, writing on business adds: "The people here feel very indignant at the *Pioneer* getting the U. S. printing, and we are well pleased to know that you have received the State printing. The *Pioneer* has the large circulation of one weekly subscriber at this office." Our friend orders twenty-one Tri-Weekly copies of the Press, instead of a smaller number previously ordered.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE WORK THORLY BESTOWED.

The Mankato Independent has been appointed to provide the laws of the present session of Congress; and the Stillwater Messenger has an advertisement of the mail lettings of the Post Office Department.

In both these cases the patronage is most worthily bestowed. The *Independent*, and the *Messenger*, both labored in the harvest of true principles when laborers were few; they have ever been true to their principles, and to the Government, and have been out-spoken against the crimes of Slavery.

AN OMISSION.

In our report of the House proceedings of Monday, we accidentally omitted to notice the introduction of a bill in relation to common schools, by Mr. Thacher, Chairman of the Committee on Education.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.

We have received the February number. It is better than the first number. "Brown's Lecture Tour" is a lively and pleasant sketch; "Tints and Tones of Paris" shows a thorough acquaintance with the subject; and "The Huguenots in America" is full of interest and information. In fiction, this Magazine is tolerably successful. The conclusion of "The Actress' Wife" is melodramatic, but "The Black Witch" is powerful, though painful in its details, and "Among the Pines" is the best and most truthful sketch of Southern life and character we have ever read. A capital parody on the exaggerated novelettes which Mr. Robert Bonner publishes in his New York *Ledger* is one of the best things in the whole number. The sketch, in the Editor's Table, called "The Three Traveling Bags," is highly comic. The political article on Mr. Seward's Published Diplomacy is an able review of the Secretary's correspondence with the diplomatic representatives of the United States in foreign countries.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Triumphant* of the 17th, says: "The friends of activity in the conduct of the war, and of vigorous, ignoring, are pleased with the new member of the Cabinet. His most intimate friends for the last few years have been Messrs. Sumner and Wade. These have every confidence in him. But the mystery is made deeper by this, why Cameron should leave, for the friends of the war, who were not acquainted with Gen. McCook, as well as with the secret of his removal, are at a loss to account for it. It is known, however, that Gen. McCook has no control of the Federal patronage, that our Republican Representatives must have had something to do with it. If so, the credit to be derived from such action will be small, as they will find in due time, *Taylor's Register* Reporter."

THE GERMAN PRINTING.

St. Paul, Feb. 22, 1862.
Editor of St. Paul Press.

In order to prevent wrong impressions on the part of the public by the fact mentioned in your yesterday's issue, viz: that "the Joint Committee on printing, of the two Houses, have awarded the printing of the Governor's Message, in German, to the *Volksschatt*, the Union democratic German paper of this city, but the mystery is made deeper by this, why Cameron should leave, for the friends of the war, who were not acquainted with Gen. McCook, as well as with the secret of his removal, are at a loss to account for it. It is known, however, that Gen. McCook has no control of the Federal patronage, that our Republican Representatives must have had something to do with it. If so, the credit to be derived from such action will be small, as they will find in due time, *Taylor's Register* Reporter."

"He is," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in an article evidently inspired by personal recollections, "distinguished intellectual, comprehensive and highly gifted as a master of a given subject, and an originator and organizer of the means to attain the end. He has made the art of war his study, and he is perfectly familiar with the great battles of the world. For the genius of Napoleon he possesses extraordinary admiration.

We have heard him discuss Marengo and Acre by the hour over twenty years ago, and every idea and expression indicated strength of mind and purpose and will and familiarity with all the geographical and

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

NUMBER 19.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Res. Series
all sizes—price

75¢ THOMPSON BROS.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC are interested

in knowing that the St. Paul PRESS has

One Third Larger Circulation

than any other paper in the State of Minnesota

SOMERSET—A salute of 34 guns was

fired from Capitol Square yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, in honor of the victory

of the National arms at Somerset, Ken-

tucky.

ASSAULT—Robt. Aldrich, of Wash-

ington county, was yesterday severely beaten

by a lot of wood trespassers, who were de-

predating upon property for which he is

agent. He is at the Minnesota House,

seriously though not dangerously hurt.

THE FEDERAL PRINTING.

By Mr. NASH: From the County Com-

missioner of Dakota County, praying an

amendment to the City Organization Act.

Referred to Committee on Towns

and Counties.

Also, from the same Board, praying for

act to allow them to issue bonds for

certain purposes. Same reference.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill of C. L. Ulins

for a Committee on Quartermaster.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill for same furnished the Ad-

ministrative General.

By Mr. BALDWIN: From citizens of

Minneapolis, praying for repeal of the

charter of that town. Referred to Messrs.

Heaton and Baldwin.

Also, from citizens of Hennepin County,

A reorganization against too great a reduc-

tion of the bridge tolls. Referred to select

Committee on Ways and Means.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RICHARDS: A bill to protect

the wool growing interest of the State by

levying a tax on dogs. Referred to Com-

mittee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill providing for

the appointment of Superintendent of Im-

migration. Referred to Committee on State

Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH: Relating to securities

for costs and the collection of costs and dis-

bursements. Referred to Judiciary Com-

mittee.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

To vacate parts of the town plat of Rich-

mond in St. Paul County.

To provide for the fees for scaling logs in

the First District.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. HEATON: That the Committee

on the Militia be instructed to inquire into

the probable expense of erecting a fence

around the barb ground at Fort Snelling.

Adopted.

The Senate went into executive session

and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer, reading of journals &c.

PRIVILEGES.

By Mr. ROHR: A petition

praying for the enactment of laws to en-

courage German immigration, and asking

for an appropriation of \$300 for printing

documents in that language. Referred to

Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. BUTLER: A petition praying for

the modification of the School Land Law.

The SPEAKER appointed a Committee on

Public Lands.

The SPEAKER appointed a Committee on

Indian Affairs.

The SPEAKER appointed a Committee on

the Freedmen.

The SPEAKER appointed a Committee on

the Slave.

The SPEAKER appointed a Committee on

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VOLUME II.

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ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE NEWS.

We have at last an intelligible account of the battle near Somersett, and a list of the casualties in our noble Second Regiment.

Twelve names are to be added to the roll of heroes from Minnesota, who have fallen in battle, and twice that number who will be most honorable scars of the bloody conflict of the 19th. All honor to the dead and the living of that patriot band! Heaven's best consolations to the friends of the fallen!

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell was received in England with profound satisfaction attendant with an immediate rise in stocks.

MRS. SWISSELL'S LECTURE.

This evening at Ingoldsby's Hall, promises to be fully attended, and cannot fail to be deeply interesting. Her subject, "WOMAN'S WORK," is not only of interest to her own sex, but to every man who has daughter, sister, or wife liable to be left dependent upon her wages for support. The question is entirely distinct from that of the right of woman "to shave and sing bass."

Those who have heard the lecture at Anoka and Minneapolis, speak of it as treating the subject in searching and vigorous style and as furnishing abundant food for thought.

As the existing laws relative to woman's rights to her wages will be discussed, we hope to see all our legislators present.

THE BATTLE OF LOGAN'S CROSS ROADS.

THE LOSS OF THE MINNESOTA SECOND REGIMENT.

The following dispatch from Col. Van Cleve was received by Gov. Ramsey yesterday afternoon:

(By telegraph from Somersett, Kentucky.)

To Gov. Ramsey:

Col. Van Cleve:

Colonel Commanding.

We reproduce the above, with such corrections of supposed errors in telegraphing, and particularly as are suggested by an examination of the rolls of the companies of the 21 regiment, found in the published report of the Adjutant General:

Ex-Gen. in Company B—Capt. Markham, of Rochester; John B. Cooper, aged 20; Mile Crumb, aged 21; J. D. Dorse, aged 21.

Cyrus Reynolds.

We do not find the last two names on the roll; they probably joined the company after it was accepted and mustered in.

Company D—Capt. Wester's, of St. Paul; Wm. H. Miron, of St. Paul, aged 20.

We believe he was a brother-in-law of Sherwood Hough, Esq.

Company E—Capt. Stace's, of St. Peter; Hil R. Thompson, of St. Peter, aged 29.

Company F—Capt. Keifer's, of St. Paul; Fred. B. Bimbach, of Minneapolis, aged 18.

Augustus Rommel, of New Ulm, aged 20.

Frederick Stensham, aged 44, enlisted at Fort Snelling.

Jacob Wanner, of St. Paul, aged 45.

Company I—Capt. Foote's, of Red Wing; Samuel M. Parker.

Fred. Schneider.

There are Parkers and Schneiders on the roll, but with Christian names differing from the above.

Total killed, 12.

Worxen—Company B: W. O. Smith.

Cornelius White.

John Mayfield, of St. Peter.

Company G—Frank Keifer, brother of Capt. Keifer, of St. Paul.

Company I: Lieut. Timbrough Stout, of Red Wing.

Company K—Capt. Noah's.

First Sergeant Thomas McDonough.

He was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives last winter.

Wm. B. Wilson.

Total wounded 8, and 25 others slightly wounded.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Munfordsville correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial mentions the daily running off of negroes belonging to Union men, in the counties bordering on Green river, by the rebels. It is said that they are employed by them upon their fortifications at Bowling Green and Nashville.

It is doubtless true that Adjutant General Thomas will soon vacate his place. The reasons for this change are obvious and inexorable. There is deeper and more general hostility to him than to any other officer in the army, not excepting Gen. Stone, Gen. Seth Williams, a popular officer and most indefatigable working man, is named as the probable successor.

Gen. McCook was lately advised by the rebel Buckner to withdraw from Kentucky within fifteen days, or be annihilated. He replied by sending a cannon ball to his adversary.

LOYAL TENNESSEE.

We read in the affair at Somersett that "the loyal Tennesseeans fought like tigers, and suffered much." Since the Second Minnesota fought by the side of these gallant and devoted men all information of the Tennessee troops will be welcome to our readers.

We have at last an intelligible account of the battle near Somersett, and a list of the casualties in our noble Second Regiment.

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ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

NUMBER 20.

Minnesota Legislature.

FOURTH SESSION.

Senate.

TUESDAY, January 23.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. A. S. Fiske.

REMONSTRANCE.

By Mr. BALDWIN: A remonstrance of citizens of Hennepin county against a reduction of bridge tolls. Referred to Select Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BALDWIN: To vacate a portion of Jackson, Daniels and Whitney's Addition to the town of Minneapolis.

Also, to repeal the charter of the town of Minneapolis.

Also, to amend the Homestead Exemption Act.

The two last bills were referred to the Select Committee from Hennepin county.

SUPERFICIALLY.

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THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC are interest-

ed in knowing that the St. Paul PRESS has

One Third Larger Circulation

than any other paper in the State of Minnesota

PRINTERS WANTED.—Two or three first-

class compositors can have steady employ-

ment, if application is made immediately

at the office of the St. Paul PRESS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL SANBORN'S REPORT.

—An inquiry is frequently made for par-

ticular information in regard to the Min-

nesota troops in the field, the public may

be interested in knowing that Adjutant

General Sanborn's report contains the

names, ages and residences of all the offi-

cials in the different regiments and

companies, with other entertaining and

valuable information, and that a few cop-

ies can be had by calling at the office of

the St. Paul PRESS.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. BALDWIN: That the Com-

mittee on State Affairs be and they are

hereby instructed to inquire and report

to the Senate what legislation is

necessary to prevent the depredations of

State Warrants; and whether it is exped-

ient to require the State to return to the

United States the amount of the

lawful money of the United States.

By Mr. BALDWIN: A resolution pro-

viding a change in one of the Standing

Rules which are on the table.

—H. B. 2000 to amend the act for

the election and define the duties of

County Attorneys.

Senate bill to amend the act relating to

the election and define the duties of

County Att

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.



Forsooth that standard she is!
Who bravely the toe but far before us,
And Freedom's banner flitting o'er us.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Friend Hensley, of the Mankato *Ledger*, was in St. Paul the first week of the present session of the Legislature, but carried home a pleasant impression of that body. In his last issue he says:

A fair, no more intelligent looking body of men than the members of the two Houses assembled in joint session—as we witnessed them—we have never looked upon in any of the older, more populous, and wealthy States east of us.

In the Senate, Lieut. Gov. Donnelly presided, and showed great command and ability.

To propose him the best man for his position in the State is but to repeat what we have heretofore uttered, and which from two years' trial, is but the confirmed judgment of all conversant with the "law." The Governor's proverbial modesty reserves us from any higher or more complimentary notice.

The Legislature is peculiarly fortunate in its set of officers. We have not space

for special reference to all of them, but will not we hope incur the censure of invidiousness particularly commanding its choice of Secretary. Mr. D'Isceul is a brother editor, a gentleman in every sense of the word, and possessed of peculiar qualifications for the important discharge of the functions of his position. He is not fit for an office of popularity in the Senate. The officers are all capable gentlemen, selected with greater unanimity than we have ever known in a legislative caucus heretofore.

The Senate is also fortunate in being composed of an unusual proportion of able and experienced men. With such a House of Representatives as the South of Rooney, Cleveland of Faribault, Sargent of Winona, Swift of Nicollet, and others whose names do not now occur to us, the people may expect prompt and intelligent deliberation and action upon the various measures of importance to be passed upon.

In the House, we find the most in the history of the State, a general unanimity of action, a resolution by unanimous vote to the position of Speaker, was awarded Hon. Jared Benson. A higher mood of praise or a more emphatic enunciation of the plaudit "well done, good and faithful servant," could hardly be rendered or more appropriately bestowed.

The same name is due to the accomplished Col. C. C. C. of the House, Mr. D'Isceul, a brother editor, and an ornament to the profession—who occupied the same position during the last session, and was re-nominated by acclamation. The several offices of the House are all well filled, not forgetting (special mention to our fellow-townsman) Reid, who occupies the same office of Finance, and whom we doubt not, the entire Legislature will agree with before the close of the session, is well fitted to discharge the duties of almost any position in the House, with credit to himself and profit to the people.

The House also contains many experienced and able members, among whom we may mention the Hon. George C. Hennepin, Stevens, of McLeod, Thomas of Washington, and Seeverance of Sibley. As to the members from this district, Messrs. Wiswell and Porter occupy respectable positions, and will we believe discharge their duties with honor to themselves and fidelity to the interests of their constituents. They are all men of high character, and the several standing committees, as will be seen by reference to the column.

Taken upon the whole, we have, probably, the ablest Legislature ever assembled in the State. There is much important business to be transacted—much of previous legislation to be revised, and many essentials to an intelligent and State government to be made, and all in the most favorable condition of our people, should be done in the shortest space of time. We have faith to believe that our representatives are fully awake to the necessities of the case and the wishes of their constituents.

PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

Editor St. Paul Press.
I notice by the papers that the commissioners of Washington county have applied to our State Legislature for aid to remove the Insane now supported by that county, to some asylum in some neighboring State.

The matter has been referred to the committee upon charitable institutions. I hope that committee will provide a bill for the welfare of all the Insane of the State upon the same terms.

The civilized community ought not in this enlightened day, to think of neglecting the proper care of their insane. All, or nearly all of our sister States have made provision for their Insane, (free to rich and poor, all are placed upon the same footing), by erecting suitable buildings, surrounded by pleasant grounds and furnished with everything that would have a tendency to excite a healthy action in all the powers of both mind and body. Owing, however, to the financial troubles of the few past years, which has fallen heavily upon our young State, it has been impossible for her to expend the thousands of dollars that would be required in buildings, grounds, &c., together with a yearly sum of some thousands more to keep up such an institution. But she might follow the worthy example of some other States, and do for her Insane, what they do for their deaf, blind and mute, when they have not provided for the proper institutions for such within their own borders, viz., send them at the expense of the State to some other State where they have Asylums for these unfortunate ones.

Of all the classes of suffering humanity, none have so great a claim upon our sympathies, or when necessary upon our charities, as the Insane; none are so much in need of medical treatment, care and protection, as those who have lost the use in any measure, of their mental faculties. We may take it for granted that the relations of the Insane if they have the means will always

provide for their afflicted ones (if there are no Asylums for them within their own State) without asking assistance from the public, as there is always more or less humiliation in the act of asking charity for our friends, when we can of ourselves provide for them in the way they should be. The fact upon those families who are obliged to keep their Insane friends at home, is bad in the extreme,—doubtless many cases of what is called hereditary insanity is caused in part, at least, by daily witnessing the effects of this disease upon the lives and conduct of such of their relations as may be thus sadly afflicted. Another reason why the Insane should be provided for at public expense, is that oftentimes the lives of those families who are obliged from the force of unfortunate circumstances to keep their afflicted ones at home are endangered.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

THE NEWS.

Unlike reports of previous battles, the news of the engagement near Somerset brightness with every additional detail. The Minnesota Second Regiment has covered itself with glory; changing the enemy with the bayonet, and capturing a rebel banner inscribed with the barbarous, and bloody, but no doubt befitting words, "Mississippi Butchers."

THE MINNESOTA SECOND CAPTURE A FLAG AND LEAD A RAZON CHARGE.

The following dispatch was received from Dr. Foster yesterday afternoon, dated at Cincinnati:

Hon. A. A. Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota:

In the Zouave victory the Minnesota Second captured a banner of a rebel regiment inscribed "Mississippi Butchers," and led in the bayonet charge which decided the day. Loss of Second is ten killed and fifteen wounded.

THOMAS FOSTER.

The Doctor's information in regard to the killed and wounded is not so accurate as the dispatch of Col. Van Cleve published yesterday.

LIEUT. COL. THOMAS.

When this officer left his old Company of the First Regiment to assume his new position in the Fourth, he addressed to his companions in arms the following letter. The Company was off upon picket duty at the time, and the letter was left with Captain Downie to be read to the men when they returned to camp. For reasons best known to himself, Capt. D. did not attend to the request of Col. Thomas; but "Rising," the correspondent of the Stillwater *Messenger*, has finally smoked the latte out of the Captain's pocket, and publishes it. It speaks the sentiments of a true soldier of the Republic, right from the heart:

Camp Snow, Md., Nov. 15, 1861.

COMPRADES OF CAMP:—"Words cannot express the regret I feel at parting with you, and you will, I fear, feel the same in your hearts and minds. But I feel that I am one of the greatest losers—there are many in your ranks who are competent to fill the place that I now hold. I have, however, a few words for the Minnesotans, the perfect gentlemen and soldiers that you are; you whose names are spoken with pride from one end of this broad land to the other."

We have passed through many long days and sleepless nights together, the tented life, the fatigues of the march, the trials of battle, and won unfading laurels; even the most disastrous defeat, wherever duty called, you have met it nobly and bravely. Wherever danger was, you were the last to leave it.

It would be wrong to mention individuals when you are all my brothers, with whom you are most happy, and the most terrible misfortune can only have been spent. Go on, brave men. God bless you, the last, the greatest, the most—strike with the greatest strength God has given you, for the glorious cause.

I go to the Fourth, and probably last, regiment from the Sixth, which will take up their posts in Minnesota, that we meet again—whether in the battle-field, or in our happy homes in that far-off but not distant world, which we came in, or in the peaceful realms of death—let us each do so with the proud consciousness that we have done our duty as soldiers and freemen.

MINOR T. THOMAS.

MRS. SWISHELM'S LECTURE.

The genius of this remarkable woman fully entranced the large audience assembled in Ingerson's Hall last night. The performance was of that class that we meet again—whether in the battle-field, or in our happy homes in that far-off but not distant world, which we came in, or in the peaceful realms of death—let us each do so with the proud consciousness that we have done our duty as soldiers and freemen.

—

As a purely intellectual and dramatic effort, in its conception and delivery, the lecture is entitled to the most unqualified praise. In its dissection of the subject of woman's legal disabilities, it was perfectly masterly. It pains us to say, however, that the argument was carried to an extreme that in its moral influence on some minds would be positively dangerous. It was, no parts of, that of highly wrought dramatic character, that is, a wholly free from danger to young and immature minds. We do not mean that it had any tendency to the insanity of free love; but it so heightens the wrongs of women, as to render almost justifiable even the crime of murder to effect deliverance from their wrongs.

We must cordially bid its influence God speed in the direction of removing all legal hindrances to the enjoyment by women of the right to their own earnings and to the possession of their offspring, but should hope if we ever hear the lecture again that the author will not lead the subtle power of her genius to even seem to justify or excuse crimes which were made to seem almost trivial.

We should be glad to hear other lectures from Mrs. Swishelem. All who heard her last night, would most certainly join us in the request that she favor us with additional lectures.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The February number of this best Magazine in America, is received by Merrill, and we judge from the table of contents is a very interesting number.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that tea actually on shipboard prior to the passage of the last tariff bill in August, are entitled to enter under the duties. This is an important decision, involving a large amount.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

NUMBER 21.

THE LATE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Minnesota Legislature.

FOURTH SESSION.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 24.

The Senate was called to order at ten o'clock.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. A. Fiske.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SEE: Of citizens of Houston county, asking for a modification of the School Land Law. Referred to Committee on Schools and School Lands.

By Mr. HANSON: Of Dakota county, asking a reduction of the price of School Lands. Same reference.

By Mr. SMITH: Memorial of the School Board of St. Paul, asking for certain amendments to their act of incorporation. Same reference.

By Mr. DODD: A Bill of Muster and Inspection for Musical Instruments and Regimental Bands. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NASH: To vacate a portion of Judd's Addition to the city of Hastings.

Also to authorize the recording of the certificates of U. S. Land Offices.

By Mr. HEATON: To vacate a portion of the town of Saint Albans, Hennepin county, and to make a new town of it.

Opposite F. Knauth's Grocery Store, on 7th Avenue.

and Baldwin.

By Mr. MCCLURE: In relation to the redemption of lands sold for Taxes.

By Mr. WEBBER: Memorial to the President for a Special Mail Agent for the State of Minnesota.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. MILLER: That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the examination of witnesses for the defense in criminal cases, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Adopted.

By Mr. REINER from the Committee on Ways and Means: That the Governor and the Legislature be instructed to notify the Governor of the assumption of the War Department.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the resolution was made the special order for Monday next at eleven o'clock.

By Mr. DANE: That a select Committee be appointed by the President of the Senate to inquire into the necessity of the passage of a law for the better protection of keepers of Livery Stables and meat keepers, Farmers, or any other persons who may keep or board horses, cattle, or other live stock for the owners thereof, and whose such persons should not have a lien on the property for such keeping or board.

Adopted, and Messrs. Dane, Clark and Bennett appointed said Committee.

By Mr. SMITH: That the Secretary of the Senate procure for the use of the Senate at a cost not exceeding ten dollars, a copy of Charles A. F. Morris' Map of the State of Minnesota.

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After returning from the joint Convention to the Senate, the Committee to consider all bills proposing amendments to the tax, C. N. Auditor and Comptroller of Treasury, was adopted and Messrs. Cook, Smith, Nash, McLean, and Daniels were appointed on that part of the bill.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

CITIES OF ADVERTISING
IN THE
ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.

THE LINES TO WHICH THE SPACES ENCLOSED IN THE
FOLLOWING TABLE ARE TO BE ADVERTISED.

One Square	Each additional square
One line	12¢
Two lines	24¢
Three lines	36¢
Four lines	48¢
Five lines	60¢
Six lines	72¢
Seven lines	84¢
Eight lines	96¢
Nine lines	108¢
Ten lines	120¢
Eleven lines	132¢
Twelve lines	144¢
Thirteen lines	156¢
Fourteen lines	168¢
Fifteen lines	180¢
Sixteen lines	192¢
Seventeen lines	204¢
Eighteen lines	216¢
Nineteen lines	228¢
Twenty lines	240¢
Twenty-one lines	252¢
Twenty-two lines	264¢
Twenty-three lines	276¢
Twenty-four lines	288¢
Twenty-five lines	300¢
Twenty-six lines	312¢
Twenty-seven lines	324¢
Twenty-eight lines	336¢
Twenty-nine lines	348¢
Thirty lines	360¢
Thirty-one lines	372¢
Thirty-two lines	384¢
Thirty-three lines	396¢
Thirty-four lines	408¢
Thirty-five lines	420¢
Thirty-six lines	432¢
Thirty-seven lines	444¢
Thirty-eight lines	456¢
Thirty-nine lines	468¢
Forty lines	480¢
Forty-one lines	492¢
Forty-two lines	504¢
Forty-three lines	516¢
Forty-four lines	528¢
Forty-five lines	540¢
Forty-six lines	552¢
Forty-seven lines	564¢
Forty-eight lines	576¢
Forty-nine lines	588¢
Fifty lines	600¢

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion, 15¢ per Square.

Local subsequent insertion, 3¢ per line.

Local subsequent insertion, at the expense of the Attorney's advertising, and not payable by the subscriber, in case of legal action, or for any other purpose.

Advertisers not to account for the occurrence of legal advertisements beyond the amount thus inserted.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Weekly, will be paid for the full daily rate, with half the weekly rate.

Business Notices, published in the Editorial column, will be paid for the full daily rate, with one-half the weekly rate.

Advertisers headed and placed under the heading of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double the regular rate; if under that amount, 15¢ per line.

Yearly advertisements to quarterly.

Advertisers for a time less than three months, to be charged for a time equal to three months.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One Square, one insertion, 15¢

Four squares, 40¢

For each subsequent insertion, and for each insertion, 10¢.

5¢. BURBANK, John L. MERRIAM.

The goods are well stocked with First Class Harness, Conduit Coaches, with coach and expressman drivers, all under the control of competent Agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Hastings, Red Wing, Reads, Wabasha, Winona, and Winona Railroads, twice daily, at 8 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Mankato, Austin, Monteville, and St. Cloud, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rock Rapids, St. Paul, Prairie, or Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays and Fridays, 4 A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Marine, Taylor's Falls and the Falls of St. Croix and Monday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For Superior—Every Monday, 4:45 o'clock A. M.

For Superior, with connections at Bayfield—Every Monday, 4:45 o'clock A. M.

For Richfield, South Central, Alexandria, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, and St. Paul, 4:45 o'clock A. M.

For Winona, Faribault, Fort Ripley, and the Red River Settlement—Every Friday, 4:45 o'clock A. M.

For the particular enquire at the General Office of the Third street, near the "American," or at the Office of the "Daily Press," or at the Express Company.

Discreet Illinois and Wisconsin currency to be received, will be received only at the rates at which we can deposit it, and credit will be accordingly.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Open every day.

On weeks days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 7 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

5¢. BURBANK, John L. MERRIAM.

As agents for St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the "Daily Press" in their respective districts.

Advertisers to receive payment only at rates at which we can deposit it, and credit will be accordingly.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

am. and Henry Lewis to capture her, but upon reaching Milner it was found she had been removed. Commander Smith demanded the surrender of the town, which was complied with and a detachment of seamen and marines landed, a small sand battery was destroyed and two guns, a nine and a six pounder.

The place was found almost deserted by the male population, but was crowded with women and children. A schooner loaded with lumber was captured and brought out by the Henry Lewis. She is a very useful prize—the lumber being much needed by the army Quartermaster, for the construction of store houses, and the schooner making a serviceable lighter.

A Terrible Rain Storm in California.

THREE MILLION ACRES OF LAND UNDER WATER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.

During the past fifty hours it has rained hard, almost incessantly. The storm still continues.

Yesterday noon the water at Sacramento commenced rising again and a complete inundation of that city is unavoidable.

An area of land now overflowed is twenty miles broad, and 250 miles long, embracing upwards of three million acres, and mostly an immeasurable portion being active all around and tilted.

It is estimated that 4500 cattle and sheep have been drowned since the winter commenced.

The unprecedented success of the treacherous storm has washed away the roads where the ground was previously upturned and the over, producing great changes and rendering a probable increase of gold from placer diggings the ensuing season.

XXVII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

House.—The House resolved the consideration of the bill making more stringent provision against the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians. Mr. Edwards in the course of explanation, said that the present law is called by him an Intoxicating drinks outside of Indian limits or frontier, it is very proper that the Legislature should thus promptly acknowledge the conduct of our brave soldiers.

FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.—

MONDAY evening, February 10th, there will be given at the Athenaeum a Grand Dress and Masquerade Ball, gotten up in a style of magnificence never equalled in this city. The entertainment will be arranged by the German Reading Society, the Freier Meisterschule, and the St. Paul Turnverein, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it a really magnificent affair.

Auctioneers.—A bill is now before the Legislature, to amend the law in relation to Auctioneers, so that the County Commissioners may appoint them in each County, instead of the Governor. The old law is also amended in other important respects. The bill has already passed the Senate.

Died.

At St. Anthony, January 24, 1862, of consumption, B. F. Conwick, aged 29 years.

Funeral, Sunday, January 26 at 10 A. M., at the Universal Church, St. Anthony.

Debtors.

The undersigned, grateful for the sympathy and extended to himself and family by the citizens of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, hereby desires to acknowledge his heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Jan. 21, 1862. W. P. CURTIS.

Desertion.

The undersigned, having been called to the service of the United States one year ago, and having been honorably discharged, now, in view of the fact that he is still a citizen of the United States, he is in this service. He has been about 8 miles back of Minneapolis, Minn., on the way to St. Paul, any person who will give information that will lead to his arrest, will be suitably rewarded.

L. S. L. HAMMON, M. V. Recruiting Officer.

Recruiting Headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 23, 1862. jn24dt.

Furniture!

JOHN PRIMROSE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CABINET AND CHAIR

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Parlor,

Chamber,

Dining Room

FURNITURE

**Of all styles and of superior Work-
manship.**

My Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of the best materials and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.

As a number of houses are better fitted with leather and wood furniture, than with iron and steel.

The leather is made of the best leather, and the wood is of the best wood.

North Christian Church, 18th and Nicollet, Still holds the torch of battle high.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, JAN. 26.

THE MAIL LETTERS.

We observe that the St. Peter *Traveller* publishes the advertisement of the Post Office Department. The patronage is well bestowed in this instance, contrasting very strongly with the first disposition made of it in the State.

LIEUT. COL. MILLER.

By the following note from Col. Miller our readers will be gratified to learn that, although still feeble, he is about to rejoin his regiment:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1862.

Editor St. Paul Press:—On to-morrow I shall try to crawl back to my regiment. Please change the direction of my paper accordingly.

I am quite feeble and am far from being well, but cannot longer reccomend it to my conccnience to remain from my post. I go to Washington, where an ambulance with bedding will meet me.

Truly yours,

STEPHEN MILLER.

GEN. GEO. H. THOMAS.

This officer, who was in command of the victorious army at Somersett—having the command of a Major General of the 4th division under Gen. Buell, is a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1840. He is a native of Virginia. He ranked 12 in his class, and entered the service as 2d Lieutenant 3d Artillery, July 1, 1840. Brevet 1st Lieutenant November 6, 1841, for gallantry and good conduct in the war against the Florida Indians. Brevet Captain Sept. 3, 1842, for gallant conduct at Monterey. Brevet Major February 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Buena Vista.

THE FEDERAL TAX-COUNTY RETRENCHMENT AND A PLAN TO RAISE MONEY.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the Report of the Senate Committee of Ways and Means, in relation to providing for the Federal Tax. It will be seen that they meet the issue squarely and manfully by the recommendation that the required sum be raised by direct tax—or more specifically by a poll tax of one dollar and an addition of one mill to the present State tax. This course is dictated by reasons which will recommend it to the cordial approval of our citizens. Financial exigencies for putting off the day of payment and burying present liabilities in bonds—whose acorn of principal shall expand into an overshadowing debt of accumulating interest—are always costly and dangerous, and we are very glad that the Committee have had the courage to take the financial ball by the horns.

To offset this additional burden upon the resources of the people, the Committee advise economy in the public expenditures, and as a specific measure of retrenchment it is proposed to limit the county and city tax to 3 mills on the dollar, town to 2 mills, and for school purposes to 2 mills—while the State tax, including the Federal tax, is placed at 5 mills—making an aggregate for any locality, which shall combine these maximum rates, of 15 mills. That is to say, 15 mills would be the maximum rate of taxation in any one county or township.

This proposed limitation of County and Town taxes is precisely the thing need to be done. It is aimed at exactly the right spot, and we have to say that, if the war should bring no worse result upon us than this enforced reform, the present loose and extravagant system of County expenditure—it will prove an unmingled blessing to our people. Heretofore, while our Legislators have been busy devising means to save one hundred or five hundred dollars in some item of State expenditure—the Counties have been permitted a license of unnecessary expenditure, amounting annually to an aggregate of tens and even hundreds of thousands of dollars. While the Hon. Mr. Frugality is stopping the small dribbings at the State spigot, the people's money is pouring out in torrents at the County bung-hole—and leaking in streams from every seam and crack of City and Township flaps.

The utmost economy in the expenditure of the State should by all means be had, consistent with the efficient administration of affairs, but it is quite time our Legislators should realize the fact that the State tax is after all but a very small portion of the public burdens. Fortunately we have the means of showing the distribution of the load of taxation imposed upon the people in a clearer light than it has ever before been brought to public attention.

From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Statistics—just published at this office—we take the following exhibit of the distribution of taxes for the year 1861:

	Amount	Average rates in mills per dollar.
State tax,	\$162,919	6.00
School tax,	95,574	2.50
County tax,	163,783	4.23
Town tax,	135	1.07
Town & city tax,	75,968	1.93
Bridge & road tax,	23,970	.66
Post office tax,	1,942	.04
Other special taxes,	72,157	1.97
	\$618,953	16.08

The average rates of township, city, road and other special taxes are given in the table as if assessed on the whole property of the State.

From this it will be seen that the average rate of taxation is over 16 mills; which in general terms is thus divided:

State tax,	\$159,919
to	461,007
the local taxes averaging twelve mills and amounting to,	

Total tax,

\$618,953

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1862.

NUMBER 22.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Bread and Res. Scrip

—all sizes—prices

iy 28 THOMPSON BROS.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC are interest

ed in knowing that the St. Paul PRESS has

One Third Larger Circulation

than any other paper in the State of Minnesota

By Order of the Proprietors

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON.

The boundaries of the Department of

Western Virginia, distinctly defined by

the army register for 1862, should be so much

as to give the State of Virginia a

territorial extent equal to that of the

United States. In the mountains and

valleys of the Allegheny, the boundaries of

Pennsylvania and Maryland on the north, and

North Carolina and Tennessee on the south.

Secretary Stanton has modified the army

regulations so as to give the appointment

of military post subalterns to a council of

admirable men, and to give the

commanding officer. This restores the old

practice before Cameron, who, in conse

quence of a question between him and the

Forrester Monroe council of administration, took the appointing power into his own

hands.

Peter H. Watson, patent lawyer of

Washington and John Tucker, late Pres

dent of the Board of Trade, have been

signified as Stanton's Assistant Secre

taries. Mr. Stanton unfolded his proposed

system of the Department to the military

commanders to-day, and aked their co

operation, which they heartily offered.

His friends will be rejoiced to learn from

the following letter, that he escaped from the

hands of Starkey, and is safe among his

friends.

The letter is to Mr. Babcock, a member of

whose family Mr. C. was during his residence

[here.]

CHARLES T. COTTON, Esq.

[Much anxiety has been felt by the numerous

friends in St. Paul of Charles T. Cotton, Esq.

concerning his safety. He left there in the fall

of 1860, for Natchez, Mississippi, where he

had resided and owned property. Nothing

has been heard from him since the breaking

out of the war; and it was feared that his well

known uncompromising Republican views

and principles might have cost him his liberty or even his life.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

The Potter Committee, appointed by the

House to investigate the fidelity of clerks

and other employees of the Government

about Washington, have suspended their la

bors and are now preparing their report. It

will be very long, and must create much ex

citement in the country, as the Committee

have come to the conclusion that at least

five hundred persons employed in the De

partment are disloyal to the Government,

and would be disloyal to the Confederacy.

It will be readily seen from this pay

ment that the sum proposed by the Com

mittee is to be somewhat less than the

amount proposed by the Committee of

the House.

It is to be regretted that the Committee

have not space for further detail, as

we have, but it might be shown that in

the frequent instances in particular townships,

the aggregate taxes for local and special

purposes are enormous, and the people of

many localities will bless their stars, if the

present exigency, in providing for a new bur

den, shall lead their representatives to see

the necessity of carrying the battle of re

trement and reform to the capital seat of

the difficulty in the Counties and Towns.

—Persons from Kansas, and others enga

ged in the military operations in Western

Missouri, say that the number of negroes

left in the whole State does not exceed

100,000. A Missourian, whose opportu

nity to form a correct judgment is ex

cellent, says that in frequent instances

the slaves have disappeared, leaving about

35,000 behind. The exodus has been most

largely from the South, but large numbers

have escaped into the Free States.

—An examining committee of the Com

mittee of the House of Representatives, in

the course of their investigation, has

been unable to find any Union senti

ment in the records of the State of Mis

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

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ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1862.

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The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

THE NEWS.

It appears from our dispatches this morning, that the Southern papers can no longer keep the fact from their readers that there was a famous Federal victory in Kentucky, and that a rebel army was gloriously defeated, and its leader slain. The Richmond *Dispatch* says their "defeat was more decisive than even the Northern accounts led us to believe."

A large fire has occurred in New York, and another in Boston.

Letters from Havana corroborate the statement that the Spanish invaders of Mexico are having a more extensive conquest on their hands than they anticipated and are represented as awaiting for reinforcements.

Congress proposes to lay a tax on the army officers which it is said will produce a revenue of \$25,000,000 a year.

The question of slavery in the new State of Western Virginia is creating considerable feeling in the State Convention in session at Wheeling.

MARY WELCH.

We are happy to state that the prospect is very good of speedily getting this officer out of his prison house at New Orleans. Under the plan for the exchange of prisoners adopted by Secretary Stanton, we feel almost certain the gallant young Major, who preferred to be taken prisoner at Bull Run rather than retreat with his Company, will shortly join his Regiment at Fort Snelling. The National authorities and our delegation in Congress have promptly seconded Gov. Ramsey's urgent request to bring this about.

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

We give another column the full details of the Kentucky battle, that reached us by last night's mails. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says editorially:

The States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois have heard of this brilliant victory, and must all be proud of the valor of their sons. In a matter so delicate and important as assigning particular credit to the various commanders, it is proper for us to wait for the official reports. A general recognition of the fact that the rebels stowed their high military attainments before the fighting began, will duly honor the deeds of this victorious army.

OLD STOCK TARRY.—The *Pioneer* says that a Congressional Committee is to be appointed to investigate Governor Ramsey's conduct in the affair of the Kentucky battle. It is said that the Governor made a large amount of money out of this transaction. It is strange that this investigation should have been delayed so long, and that it should be restricted at this particular time. The Governor's Senatorial aspirations may have had something to do with the matter.—*London Record*.

Inasmuch as the *Mankato Record*'s existence does not date back to 1853, nor the residence of its editor in Minnesota embrace that early period, it may be a charity to relieve his crucial organ of Marvellous perturbation excited by the wonder "that this investigation should have been delayed so long, and that it should be revived at this particular time."

The ambitions of St. Paul imitator of the leprosy liberator of the *New York Herald*, well knew the facts in the case, and it would have been labor lost to have repeated them to him.

The charges referred to, were made in the winter of 1852, and immediately brought to the attention of the U. S. Senate. A committee of investigation was moved, and Commissioners were appointed to take testimony. Hon. R. M. Young, ex Senator from Illinois, was appointed Commissioner in conjunction with Gov. Gorman. The amplest opportunity was afforded the enemies of Gov. Ramsey to prove the charges, and voluminous testimony was taken. Upon this testimony, together with such as was directly presented to the Senate Committee, a thorough sifting of the facts, and a careful consideration of the charges were made.

The committee reported in February, 1854, not only exonerating Gov. Ramsey from the charges, but commanding his fidelity and discretion in the transaction; which report, and the accompanying resolution, were unanimously adopted by the Senate.

This, let it be borne in mind, was the deliberate verdict of the Senate of the United States—composed of an overwhelming majority of Governor Ramsey's political enemies—and at a time when everything like "Galignani" under Mr. Fillmore's administration was ferreted out with extraordinary avidity and perseverance. Not only was Gov. Ramsey proved innocent of the charges, but the gentleman who was most prominent in giving currency to the accusations, gave Gov. Ramsey a letter fully exonerating him from any and all charges of corruption in the matter.

From this statement of facts, our Mankato friends will cease to wonder that the investigation of these charges has been so long delayed, &c.

It certainly does not imply a compliment to his intelligence that his wonder should be excited by anything the chronic liberator of the *Pioneer* should state concerning Gov. Ramsey.

Evidently too, Earle Bennett's stock in trade is running low, when he resorts to such extraordinary drafts on the exchequer of falsehood for funds with which to prolong a game in which his slender capital of invention was long since lost.

—The *Almanack de Gotha*, for 1862, has just been published, and gives among its portraits of sovereigns that of President Lincoln, not a very striking likeness to be sure, but still recognizable.

NEWS ITEMS.

This morning J. Lyle King, Esq., in behalf of a master mechanic of this city, presented to Mrs. Gen. J. H. Lane, a splendid carriage, worth \$1,000. The presentation ceremony was made in the Tremont House parlor.—*Chicago Journal*, 23d.

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post says of Mrs. Greenhow and Mrs. Braxley:

"There has not been a time since they were incarcerated in which they could not have been in a proper position, but they insisted upon their right to remain in the capital and play the spy and traitor against the Government. The Government decided that peticions should not be a cover and excuse for treason."

The City Government of Bangor, Maine, has decided to furnish no further supplies to the families of such soldiers as shall refuse to allot at least \$10 per month of their pay toward the support of their families.

Rev. John Pierpont has set his foot down against the use of champagne at the celebration on the 22d of February, insisting that temperance professions and pledges are binding. This is a new doctrine in Washington.

The camps on the Potomac are crystallized with ice and snow. This drives the rebels to their tents and to writing letters. In three rainy days the 8th New Hampshire Regiment sent off three thousand letters.

Mr. Thurlow Weed has written another public letter, addressed to the editor of the *London Globe*, in reply to that of M. F. Maury. It disposes, *sciriu*, of the Lieutenant's falsification of history and fact in his letter to Admiral Fitz-Roy, and the *Globe* admits as much; but the comments of that journal are such as to indicate that, however unanswerable we may demonstrate the South to be and to have been the readers of the *Irish Times*.

There were present at the time President Lincoln, Gen. Lane, Senator Pugh, Commissioner Dale, a few members of the House, and a group of officers and clerks from the different departments of Government.

On turning to leave, Gen. Lane said: "Well, Mr. Lincoln, you know my way; I still pursue it, and will do what I began, and something will be done."

To which the President replied:

"Yes General, I understand you; And the only difference between you and me is, that you are willing to surrender fugitives to royal owners, in case they are willing to do so; while I do not believe the United States Government has the right to give them up in any case. And if it does, the people would not permit us to exercise it."

Gen. Lane rejoined:

"That remark, Mr. President, makes me happier than anything that has transpired in the last commencement of the war."

And you can assure that as the active policy of the Administration is to let us win one victory on it, you will be the most popular man ever on this continent!"

Mr. Lincoln returned a nod of earnest acknowledgment.

He has been aching to ask you, Mr. President, whether we do not, without asking the consent of Congress, or any one else, acquire or set apart some territory, some where in the South, and say to the negroes in the rebel States, "Here I come out and go over there, and we will protect you in its possession and your own freedom."

After some other general remarks, the General and his staff left.

The General and his staff left the city this x. v. for the field of his service in Kansas, and, having won the contested seat in the U. S. Senate, he now avows his intention to go before the Legislature of the State which elected him, and return the command of his troops.

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The battle ground was at a place known as Old Fields, in Pulaski county, and twelve miles west of White Oak, as telegraphed by a telegraph line of the month of Fishing Creek. The forces under the command of General Thomas were as follows:

First and Second Tennessee, Fourth, Tenth and Twelfth Kentucky; Ninth and Fourteenth Ohio; Tenth Indiana; Second Mississippi; Four Batteries, and Woldorf's Cavalry.

The Tenth Indiana were on picket, with Woldorf's Cavalry, and received the shock of the advancing enemy. They fought desperately, giving ground slowly, and allowing Gen. Thomas time to come up in good condition. The attack upon them commenced soon after daylight, Sunday morning. It had evidently been the intention of Zollicoffer to command the attack on the right, but he had been detained by the horses, and the horses had run into the streams and the darkness of the night. Nearly two hours elapsed before the Indiana regiment was supported by force. The Indians lost eleven killed and forty-nine wounded. The first support received by the Indians, was from the 4th Kentucky, who lost nine killed and twenty wounded.

The Second Minnesota was in the fight next, and lost ten killed and fifteen wounded. The next regiment in the fight was the Ninth Ohio, Col. R. L. McCook. The loss of this regiment our informant did not learn.

He also found the enemy posted behind a rail fence, from which they were firing with deliberation. When within about thirty yards of the fence, Colonel McCook ordered his men to charge bayonets, which they did firmly and with alacrity. The rebels fled at once, throwing down their rifles.

General Zollicoffer was attempting a flank movement with two regiments when he was killed. He came out of the bushes on the flank of our forces, close by where Col. Fry of Kentucky was posted, and shouted something to Fry, which was understood to be a challenge to him.

The rebels had been indefatigable in their exertions to get up a superior company of men, and his efforts have been crowned with remarkable success, his company numbering fifty-four stalwart men. People having friends in the Regiment to whom they wish to send small parcels, will find this a good opportunity for doing so, as the Lieutenant has kindly offered to take charge of and deliver whatever small packages may be entrusted to his care.

We are informed that Capt. D. C. Smith, of Company D, has been detailed as recruiting officer for the First Regiment at this place, and that he is expected to arrive here in a few days. This is good news for the numerous friends of the worthy Captain, who will be greatly rejoiced to take him by the hand once more, and bid him God speed in the glorious cause in which so many of our citizens are engaged.

LORELLUS.

—Garrett Davis' speech in the Senate was a sad disappointment to his friends; but a weak flood of platitudes, and clear as wax work, with a little red hole in his left breast, where the messenger of death entered.

The "old fields" where the battle took place were once cultivated, but have been a sedge. The Federals and Confederates were at times within twenty yards of each other.

Most of the dead rebels were shot through the head. A surprising number were shot in the forehead and eyes. The corpses lay on a hill-side, where the severest fighting took place, thick as a flock of sheep.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

This body met at Hartford, on Thursday last, with a fair attendance, and was harmonious and enthusiastic in action and in resolving that the rebellion must be subdued.

Josiah M. Carter of Norwalk acted as chairman. Considerable discussion was held in reference to selecting a State Central Committee, many members being opposed to giving up the Republican organization.

Finally a Central Committee of one from each county was chosen by the delegates in county meetings—said committee to select their own chairman and fill vacancies in their number.

The resolutions most heraldily endorse the action of the President and his policy, and call for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The ticket for State officers, nominated on the 6th by the Union Democracy, was adopted by acclamation by the Republicans, as follows:

For Governor—W. A. Buckingham.

Lieutenant Governor—W. A. Avell.

Treasurer—Gabriel W. Colter.

Comptroller—Leaman W. Cutler.

Messrs. Buckingham, Trumbull and Cutler are the Republican incumbents of the offices for which they are re-nominated; Messrs. Avell and Colter are Union Democrats.

THE PRESIDENT ON NEGRO CATCHING.

Quite apropos to what we have said quoted heretofore concerning Mr. Lane and the Administration is the following statement made by our former fellow citizen, W. A. Cushing, Esq., in a letter to the *New York Tribune*:

At the leave taking of Gen. James H. Lane at the White House, on Friday, x. v., a conversation occurred so remarkable and important in its scope, and so evidently designed for the public eye, that I feel liberty to record it for the readers of the *Irish Times*.

There were present at the time President Lincoln, Gen. Lane, Senator Pugh, Commissioner Dale, a few members of the House, and a group of officers and clerks from the different departments of Government.

On turning to leave, Gen. Lane said:

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